

Newton or his contemporaries would have passed it over unnoticed.

Manchester Academy, }  
21st May, 1809.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

SIR, A gentleman equally eminent for his scientific acquirements, and his polemical skill, contests the legitimacy of the inference which I have drawn from several articles in the French Encyclopedia.

A thousand and one reasons induce me to think that my conclusion is logical, candid, and perfectly consonant to every rule of interpretation. Aware, however, that the interest excited by such discussions is fugitive and short-lived, and unwilling to encroach upon the claims of that mass of interesting and original matter which it is your professed object to concentrate in your columns, I shall content myself, at present, with proposing to the ingenious gentleman a few questions.

1. Was not the transcendent curve, called the cycloid, discovered in consequence of attending to the motion of the wheel, and the phenomena of its motion?

2. Was not one of the results that flowed from the discovery, this principle (most important in mechanical philosophy): "a body moving in a cycloid describes unequal arcs in equal times?"

3. Could that result, possibly be obtained, in a theory founded entirely and essentially upon the phenomena which the motion of the wheel presents, without considering the arcs described at the same time by two points of the wheel in different situations, or successively by the same point in situations relatively different? Now what is this, if not precisely the question of the upper and lower point, or of the lower point followed through all the stages of a complete revolution? *Res, non verba*: it is the essence and not the form that we pursue.

"Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus impet; si non, his utere mecum."

Science, consists in general truths intended to be applied to all particular cases of the same description. The formulas of arithmetic, and algebra, the propositions of elementary and transcendent geometry, are all of this nature. To generalize is the great end of mathematicians. No wonder, then, if, though clearly implied in the articles to which I have alluded, the question of the upper point is not minutely detailed. Our house-builders, when they want to erect a perpendicular to a base, make use of the numbers 3, 4 and 5: our surveyors, in measuring the horizontal angles subtended by three objects, suppose the Capitol, the Penitentiary, and the Armory, find the sum of those angles equal to 180°, or two right angles. Shall we consider both as modern discoveries and assert that neither Pythagoras nor Euclid knew any thing of the matter? because, forsooth, the 47th of the first book, does not precisely say that the squares of 3 and 4 are together equal to the square of 5, and the 32nd of the same book, demonstrates only in a general way that the three angles of every triangle are equal to the two right angles?

But, Mr. Enquirer, I will say no more. The subject is too seducing. I must be upon my guard. I have so many things to say and those I deem so rational, so solid, so interesting! Truly, you must thank me for not introducing in this place my two "handsome" explanations of the famous problem, the one founded on the simple consideration of *plus & minus*, of *debit & credit*; the other requiring no higher aid than that of the laws of compound motion. You ought also to rejoice at my saving you the trouble to follow me to the celestial regions: for,

"Juvat ire per alta  
astra, juvat terrens et inani sede relinquit,  
nube veli."

There I would show you systems of systems: our sun the centre of concentric wheels; the planets so many points in those wheels, and some of them the centers themselves of other wheels in the circumference of which their secondaries are also points. The progressive motion would clearly appear—our sun revolves round a larger sun—at least, its centre is not stationary—Hence each planet considered successively as the upper and the lower point must vary its velocity; but of this, and other such lofty conceptions more hereafter—I have some little matters to arrange on earth before I take my contemplated ethereal excursion.

Yours, &c.

QUIS, QUID, UBI.

Extract from Fontenelle on the Cycloid.

LITERALLY TRANSLATED.

"The nature of the cycloid is such that a body moving in that curve, acquires a greater velocity in proportion, as it describes a greater arc, precisely in the ratio necessary in order that the time employed by it in describing that arc be always the same, whatever may be the length (or greatness) of the arc which the body moves; and thence results the equality in the times, notwithstanding the inequality of the arcs, because the velocity happens to be exactly greater or less in the same proportion as the arc is greater or less."

The above is the passage from Fontenelle which struck me most forcibly in reading the French Encyclopedia, article Cycloid. (See that article in said work.)

Q. Q. U.

\* As soon as the non intercourse is at an end, I shall procure Descartes, Pascal, Wallis, &c. and have no doubt of finding in their works the whole problem, and its various circumstances.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

NO. VI.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Before I go on with the chain of evidence, to show my exertions to procure the best iron, I beg leave to call to your recollection a publication by Mr. John Strode, of the county of Culpeper, in the 'Virginia' of the 16th September, 1808, in which, speaking of several forges that could have supplied me with good iron, he says, "Lastly, I ought not to omit the extraordinary one of a mine bank near Staunton, the property of Carter Beverley, Esq. These are native, genuine, pure iron, without the least specific mixture of any pernicious quality." There cannot be a more apt introduction to the following letter, from the very Mr. Beverley, whose ore iron are thus warmly eulogized.

Beverley's Works, Rockbridge County, June 3d, 1806.

SIR, A letter last post from Robert Gamble, Esq. communicated very unpleasant information to us. The refusal of the last load of iron, at the armory. We have in consequence displaced our forgerman, and until we get others from Pennsylvania, we have supplied ourselves with men who come well recommended. As we work for fame as well as emolument, no stone shall be left unturned until our iron obtains a high character, and when it does, our possibilities shall not be wanting to maintain it.—We therefore trust you will, upon receiving good iron, always give us a decided preference. The fostering hand of government and of such institutions as the one now established in Richmond, we are sensible ought not to escape our particular notice.—We shall do all we can to please, and then we have a right to calculate upon encouragement from the armory.

We are, with every apology for this liberty,

Sir, yours, &c.

C. & P. BEVERLEY.

Maj. John Clarke,  
Superintendent of the  
Armory, Richmond.

To this I returned the following answer:

RICHMOND, June 11th, 1806.

SIRS,

Your letter of the 3d inst. has been duly received, and by which I am glad to find you determined to make your bar-iron of such good quality as to obtain for it a high character. I am sorry that the iron last sent was so hard and brittle, and of such unequal qualities that it would not answer for the manufacture of arms. I hope you will succeed in making it of the best and most malleable quality, in such case my duty and inclination will compel me to give a decided preference to the bar-iron manufactured in our own state.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CLARKE.

Messrs. C. & P. Beverley.

What became of this engagement on the part of Mr. Beverley, as well as of other engagements on the part of other manufacturers in this commonwealth, will appear presently, by the affidavit of col. Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond.

In the mean time, col. Mathew Harvey of Fincastle, having sent down a specimen of the iron made at his forge, I addressed to him the following letter on this subject:

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF ARMS,  
October 3d, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your letter of the 22d ult. per negro Billy. The iron sent by your wagon, has been delivered here, and appears to be good; but we have not yet had time to make trial of its quality. I am sorry to inform you that the sum appropriated by the last general assembly for making arms is so nearly exhausted, that I do not expect it will be sufficient to keep the works going until the meeting of the Legislature. Thus circumstanced, I have thought proper to have your iron kept separate from any other, so that you may either have it again on application, or wait for payment until another appropriation shall be made by the Legislature. The making of arms requires the purest and most malleable iron. One hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents is the highest price we have given. Should your iron prove to be of such good quality, the same price will be allowed for it, and I heartily hope that the mines of our country, will be found capable of producing iron equal to any in the world; and surely they ought to be encouraged in preference to any other. There are ninety three bars of iron delivered here by Billy, which weigh One Ton, Nine Hundred, One Quarter and twenty-five pounds.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CLARKE.

Col. Mathew Harvey,  
Fincastle.

Here follows a correspondence which took place between col. (now gen.) James Brackenridge, of Botetourt county, and myself, relative to a quantity of iron furnished from his forge.

Copy of my letter to Col. James Brackenridge.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF ARMS,  
March 30th, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

The quantity of bar-iron first sent by your order, is generally good; but in parts of some of the bars, it was coarse and brittle; owing to a want of attention in the process of making it at the Forge. The ore is (I think) of excellent quality, but in converting it into bars, care should be taken to divest it of all impure or extraneous matter, which prevents it from being tough and malleable, and proper for making arms. A considerable portion of this iron was drawn into bars quite too narrow for our purpose. A wagon load of your iron was lately brought to Richmond and lodged with Mr. Robert Gordon; from which we have selected all that would answer the purpose of making arms. But the quality was not so good as that of the first sent. Two boats loaded with your iron, arrived here yesterday, but the bars were quite too narrow for our use, and it was carried to Mr. Dickinson's Lumber-house.

Iron for musket barrels must be pure and highly malleable, and the bars must be, from three inches to three and a half wide, and about five eighths of an inch thick.

I am, Dear Sir,

With great respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CLARKE.

Col. James Brackenridge,  
Botetourt.

Colonel Brackenridge's reply to my letter of March 30th 1808.  
At Home, April 11, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Your favour of 30th ult. is this moment received and I am much surprised at learning that you refused to receive the Iron last sent. I know that it was made out of the same kind of metal that the former was, and drawn to the same size, about which I do not understand there was any difficulty.—You now say that, Iron for musket barrels, must be of bars from 3 inches to 3 1/2 wide & about 5/8 thick but when we contracted, the size directed was 3 wide & 1/2 an inch thick, & you'll find what is sent drawn accordingly. The truth is the contract was of your own seeking and I have fulfilled it on my part, and must certainly sustain much loss and inconvenience unless it is received. Indeed I have put myself to uncommon trouble to obtain it as well because I had contracted to do so, as because I know it to be of superior quality and the best found, of such that could be obtained at the same works until next fall. I hope with this explanation you will receive it without difficulty.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES BRACKENRIDGE.

Copy of my answer to Col. Brackenridge's letter to me of the 11th April, 1808.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF ARMS,  
April 20th 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I this day received your letter of the 11th instant, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 30th ultimo, and am sorry that you should experience the least inconvenience in relation to the iron sent down by you. But you will surely be convinced, that the only difficulty in the business, has been produced by the bars being drawn too small for making musket barrels, when I assure you that none of them (I mean those sent down last) are three inches wide; and that most of them are only about two and an half inches wide

and half an inch thick; for the truth of which I refer you to Mr. Robt. Gamble, jun. and to Mr. Dickinson, who this day, with me, examined and saw the bars again measured. As we were in want of good iron when yours came down, it cannot be supposed, that we would refuse it, if it would have answered the purpose—let me repeat to you, that if the bars are not three inches wide and half an inch thick, we cannot make musket barrels of it; bars of smaller size have not sufficient substance for that purpose: if they are rather over that size, they may be drawn smaller here, but if too small at first, we cannot make them larger. I mentioned in my last letter to you, that the bars should be from three inches to three and an half wide, and about five-eighths of an inch thick, with a view that it should be drawn sufficiently large, so that no difficulty should arise on that score; and in future I hope you will have it drawn to that size. Your iron is of excellent quality, and when made pure and the bars of proper size, it is equal to any we have worked, and such as I should always be glad to use. When your iron came down last, I examined it in the boats in which it came, and found so little of it would answer the purpose, that I thought it best to send the whole to Mr. Dickinson's. I have this day had it picked over, and have taken of it two tons, ten hundred, two quarters and twenty-two pounds, which is all we can select from it; that we can use; and I assure, I am sorry we cannot take the whole, as it is a disappointment to us as well as to yourself.

I am respectfully,  
Your ob't, serv't.

JOHN CLARKE.

Col. James Brackenridge,  
Botetourt.

But my efforts to procure iron of the best quality were not confined to Philadelphia and my native state. The executive as well as myself were anxious to ascertain, by an extensive comparison, where the metal best adapted to the purpose of making arms could be procured. On this subject I refer to the following affidavits of col. Robert Gamble and Mr. Gabriel Ralston, as also to the parole evidence of Mr. Bream, before the armory committee.

Mr. Gabriel Ralston's Affidavit.

I do hereby certify that I have been in the habit of procuring large quantities of bar iron for making arms at the Virginia Manufactory for several years, having formerly resided at Philadelphia, and having connections who yet reside there. The Superintendent was I presume, on that account to suppose that it would be more in my power than in that of any other merchant in Richmond, to procure from Philadelphia such iron as he required. I do further certify, that the Superintendent in all his contracts with me (they were verbal) insisted on my furnishing bar iron of the best possible quality, which I invariably endeavored to do, yet it frequently so happened that the iron forwarded to me as of the very best quality, was not altogether of so good a description as was required, and parts of it were consequently refused. From the solicitude always manifested by the Superintendent to obtain iron of the purest quality, I without hesitation certify it to be my opinion that no officer in the public employment could have been more zealous and in the discharge of this duty.

(Signed)

GABL. RALSTON.

City of Richmond,  
February 11, 1809.

This day Gabriel Ralston personally made oath before me a magistrate for said city, that the above certificate as by himself subscribed contains the truth, &c.

Given under my hand, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN G. SMITH.

Col. Robert Gamble's affidavit—(a copy.)

In consequence of applications from proprietors of iron works, and dealers in iron in this and other states—desirous of furnishing the armory with that article—and the numerous solicitations of Major John Clarke, (the Superintendent) to endeavor to procure iron suitable for manufacturing arms.—It has been my lot, for several years, to furnish from time to time, considerable quantities thereof.—But notwithstanding repeated & urgent instructions from the Superintendent through me to the gentlemen concerned, respecting the size—and particularly, that the quality be malleable and of the best kind.—It frequently occurred—when brought to the armory & tried by the officers—that small parcels only thereof would answer, and the quantities of iron thus rejected, became matter of inconvenience and irksome remonstrance. But it was urged by him, that with all imaginable care, the loss from scraps off the ends of very short bars, and bad parts of others discovered when working, to the public, was continually accumulating—and the best quality only could be received.

Quantities of Swedish iron, esteemed by the owners at Baltimore, &c. superior to that manufactured in America, have also been forwarded, and the greater part, after strict examination and trial, were also refused—and this at times too when the institution stood in need of supplies.

The Superintendent expressed his desire when compatible with his duty, at all times to give the preference to that manufactured in our own state. And it seemed a matter of regret, when compelled to get supplies by importation from other states; for that although several iron works in Virginia possessed excellent ore; and sometimes iron of the best quality came to the Armory, yet other parcels from the same works were unfit—presumed from negligence in having the bars sufficiently wrought under the hammer at the forge.—Particular instances frequently occurred, when Beverley's works were under the management of Mr. John Miller.—The owners of which contemplated to furnish at least fifty tons annually prepared and suited for the purpose of making arms, & for which an extra price was allowed, wherein part of parcels from thence was very good and other parts so brittle as rendered it unfit for that purpose.

Having occasion, as well by accompanying a number of strangers wishing to visit the Armory from time to time, as that of business, to see and observe the conduct of the officers and particularly that of the superintendent—His unceasing exertions and anxiety to procure the best iron—the zeal and enthusiasm evinced for the success of the institution, on all occasions, impressed my mind that his labours and talents in the service of the public, were not surpassed by any officer of the state.

(Signed)

Ro. GAMBLE.

City of Richmond,  
Feb. 11, 1809.

Col. Robert Gamble personally appeared before me a magistrate for said City, and made oath to the enjoined statement as by himself subscribed.

Given under my hand, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN G. SMITH.

The evidence of Mr. Bream, another very respectable merchant of the city of Richmond, corroborated, in substance, with that of col. Gamble and Mr. Ralston. That gentleman after speaking, in general terms, of the great care and attention used in selecting materials, purchased from his house, such as steel and sheet-iron, files, &c. added that he had had orders to get articles from New-York for the armory—that in such cases, samples were first required, and if approved, the articles were then ordered, and not before.

I request the candid reader to compare this evidence with the charge extracted from the report of the armory committee and published in my last number. They admit, indeed, that I have made "considerable exertions," yet in the same breath they accuse me, by the strongest implication, of depending on common sale iron; and reproach me for not having made standing contracts with some forge for warranted iron. Have I depended on common sale iron? The charge, if I understand it, means that I have taken up iron in any of the shops, wherever it was to be had, without reference to its quality; and without any power of throwing it back on the seller, if it should be found, on experiment, unfit for use. Let the correspondence and affidavits which have been exhibited, be my answer to this charge.—But I ought to have made standing contracts for warranted iron: and what benefit I ask could be derived from such contracts which was not equally derived from the kind of contracts which I did make? If it should be argued, that the warranty would act as a stimulus to the seller, to make his iron of the best quality, I ask how it would thus act? The answer will be, because the seller would know that unless he complied with his warranty, his iron would be returned upon his hands; but this was precisely the nature of my engagement with the various forges in this state; and Col. Gamble proves that this condition was rigidly fulfilled. It is not easy to read the letters from the various owners of forges above published, and to believe that any other species of contracts than that which existed, could have put them up to higher exertions. It is true the contract with warranty might have produced another effect; the warranty, if not complied with, might have subjected the seller to a law suit: But this is an effect, which, however congenial with the interest and feelings of a certain class of gentlemen in the community, is not, I apprehend, very devoutly to be wished by the commonwealth.

In my next number, I shall conclude what I have to say upon this charge.

JOHN CLARKE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The commanding Officer of the 3d Brigade feels much pleasure in offering his sincere congratulations to his brother officers and soldiers on the favourable change in our public affairs, which has produced the enclosed circular letter from the department of War—accompanied with one from his Excellency the Governor (just received) by which the requisition lately made upon the body of the militia of this state is declared to be no longer required to be held in readiness for actual service.

By whatever means a change, so favourable to the happiness and prosperity of our Country, may have been effected; it affords equal cause of gratulation to every patriot and friend of free Government, to be transferred from the gloomy prospects of a calamitous and distressing war with all its train of evils and privations, to the pleasing smiles of peace with its concomitant blessings.

Influenced by the same benign providence which led us safely through an eight years war of virtuous revolution, each of us may now again enjoy under our own vine and our own fig tree the just fruits of our labour. An event so joyful in all its tendencies and aspects—so auspicious to our national happiness, and the preservation of Republican principles—will not fail to inspire suitable sentiments of gratitude to the great author of Nations and dispenser of all good.

With whatever zeal, fellow citizens, officers and soldiers of the Militia, we have (by rallying around the national standard) evinced our readiness to defend our country against its threatened dangers and to vindicate its injured honour against those national insults and injuries, to which it has been subjected, by foreign powers, it equally behoves us as good citizens to rally around our national Government by uniting our efforts with the Constitutional functions to insure the blessings of peace, union and freedom, to our beloved country.

In communicating the thanks of the President of the United States to the Volunteers whose patriotic services have been tendered to the U. States—and the congratulations of the Governor of this state on the late happy change of prospect with respect to our foreign relations, and his seasonable & judicious exhortation to acquire a knowledge of military discipline as the best mean of security in the day of battle—the commanding officer cannot withhold the just tribute of applause due to the officers and soldiers of the 3d Brigade for the prompt and manly discharge of their respective duties upon all occasions, when called upon by the constitutional organs of their country.—A retrospect of the past insures the pleasing anticipation of their future good conduct.

The commandants of the Regiments composing the 3d Brigade will forthwith discharge from requisition their detachments now in readiness for actual service.

JOHN GUERRANT,  
B. G. 3d B. V. M.

Goshland, May }  
16th, 1809.

No news—no arrivals from the old world—no incidents "by flood or field."—We have scarce ever seen the public prints more barren and destitute of interest.

We may expect the President's Message on Thursday morning.

We have done with the WHEEL.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

On Monday, the 15th of March last, died NATHANIEL POPE, of the county of Hanover, in the 49th year of his age. When a man, who has been long engaged in pursuits, which carry him frequently into public view, is snatched suddenly from his friends and the world, it has become usual in our country, for some intimate acquaintance to announce his death in the newspapers, and to attach to his name something in the shape of eulogy. This course is, on many occasions pursued, even when the general department of the deceased has not been favored with the approbation of society. The voice of censure is silenced by the solemnity which surrounds his tomb. The hatred of a magnanimous enemy is interred with him, the existence of evil habits is forgotten, and his virtues are remembered only to be honored. This charitable disposition of mankind cannot certainly be condemned, when we reflect, that it has its foundation in the belief that another and more unerring tribunal than public opinion, is employed in passing judgment on the departed man, and fixing his destiny for ever. An attempt, therefore, to disturb the manes of the dead by publishing reports injurious to his memory, even although those reports might be founded in fact, would be deemed by many, a

religions effort to interfere with the counsels of heaven. If then the practice of complimenting after death, those who do not in reality merit encomium, is tolerated by the world, I have no fear that this feeble endeavor to do justice to the memory of a man, who was uniformly pure in principle, and upright in conduct, will be well received.

Nathaniel Pope, in the course of a life of no very great length, was presented to the public in almost every aspect, in which any man could be viewed. In the relations of son, brother, husband and father, he had to play his part. As an eminent and successful practitioner of law, he was necessarily placed in those situations, in which fidelity and talents could be fairly tested. In the course of that war, which terminated in the establishment of our independence, which spilled the best blood of our fathers, and exhausted the resources of our country, he was but a boy. Devoted to the cause of liberty, he nevertheless, took the field, and performed all the duties of a man. He could not wait to be reluctantly dragged from his home by the command of those, who then directed the destinies of the nation. Unsheathing his sword as a volunteer, he displayed all that gallantry and firmness which marked every subsequent period of his life. By his death, another hero, whose brows had been adorned by the laurel in those bloody times "which tried Man's Souls," has been added to the number of those already sunk to that cemetery, which contains the bones of their country's saviours.

With the course of his practice as a lawyer, the writer of this article was intimately acquainted. He will venture to say, that no man ever exhibited greater liberality and magnanimity than he did on all occasions. There are some in that profession, who are even distinguished by their talents, and yet cannot support the idea of merit in any other person. They use every exertion to crush the rising hopes of youthful genius, and from upon every effort, which aspires to distinction.

Nathaniel Pope was the reverse of all this.—Perfectly conscious that he was entitled to hold a high rank at the bar, and yet never displaying that consciousness, nothing gave him greater delight than the opportunity of rendering justice to the abilities of a competitor. Every young man, who has ever practised law within the sphere of his influence, if he deserved attention, will bear testimony to the ardent desire evinced by Mr. Pope to bring him into public notice. With all his brethren of the profession, he lived in habits, not merely of friendship, but of fraternal love. The serenity of his temper, the sprightliness of his fancy, and the unexampled purity and excellence of his heart had endeared him to them all. The tears of the profession have followed him to his grave, and whilst they weep for his loss, the conviction that they can never in any man completely qualified to succeed him in their arduous, aggravates their misfortune.

As a politician, Mr. Pope was as consistent as he was patriotic. The warmth of his heart was evidenced in all his pursuits. He attached himself soon after the adoption of the federal constitution to that particular party, which, at present, holds the reins of government, and the first principles of his political life were those, with which it ended. The writer of this article differed with him most materially as to the course which each thought best adapted to promote the interests of our country. Our objects were the same, and whilst we disagreed as to the means most proper to attain them, we pressed our lives in the most perfect harmony. Convinced that no improper motive had aided in the formation of his own political opinions, he was always disposed to ascribe the opinions of others to motives equally pure. That bigoted intolerance, which can see no virtue or patriotism in any thing unconnected with its own party, and which is unfortunately but too prevalent in this country, constituted no part of his character. In the present rage for lucrative office, and during the struggle which we daily witness for power and wealth, a higher evidence of his political integrity cannot be demanded, than that which is derived from his constant rejection of the first offices of the state.

In all the variety of domestic relations, of son, brother, husband and father, his conduct was not only perfectly unexceptionable, but must be considered as forming a model well worthy of imitation. He was as affectionate as he was dignified, and whilst he commanded the respect of his family, the best affections of their hearts were devoted to him.

In his character of friend, who can describe him? Let the tears of many counties still mourning for their loss, express the sentiments of those who knew him.

"His life was gentle, and the Elements So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up, And say to all the world, THIS WAS A MAN."

Hanover, 20th April, 1809.

FOR LONDONDERRY, GREENOCK, AND LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing ship, *Persuance*, Capt. Pele, now lying at Bermuda Hundred, she is Philadelphia built, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is expected to sail about the 10th of next month.—For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, to John Bell, Esq. of Petersburg, to John Granbury, Esq. of Norfolk, or to M. W. HANCOCK.

Richmond, May 22.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—Pursuant to the power vested in us by a deed of trust executed on the 11th day of Dec. 1807, by Nicholas Syme and John M. Syme, will be sold conformably to the act entitled "An Act concerning executions and for other purposes," On Wednesday, the 5th of July next, if the day admit, otherwise the next that does, at the tavern of Wm. McDougle in the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, the following Slaves, to wit: Jack, Tom, Davy, Arthur, Spencer, Patty and child Rachel, Sukey, Levina and Joe, with the increase of the females; or such of the said Slaves as be living, to satisfy and comply with the purposes mentioned in the said deed.

THE TRUSTEES.

REMOVAL.—ANDREW STEVENSON, has removed his office, to the Brick Tenement immediately above the Bell Tavern, where the most punctual attendance will be given to his professional duties.

May 22.

FOR RENT.—Until the 1st of October next: the House, in this city, usually occupied by the subscriber, during the sessions of the Court of Appeals. Apply to

May 22.

NOTICE.—The partnership of BARRET & KOONE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL BARRET,  
DANIEL KOONE.

May 22.

The business will be continued by S. Barret, who solicits the public patronage.

JAMES R. MICOU informs his friends & the public—that he keeps Tavern, in *Chapin's* block, in those commodious houses occupied the last year by Mr. John Bellfield and formerly kept as a public house by Mr. John Croxon. James R. Micoou flatters himself that he will receive such a share of the patronage of his friends and the public as his exertions may merit.

April 28.